



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

NAME of PARISH.	RATES of WAGES.
Arlesey . . . . .	Common labourers, 8s. per week; 10s. per piece.
Astwick . . . . .	. . . . .
Bedford, St. John's . . . . .	. . . . .
„ St. Mary's . . . . .	Winter, 9s.; summer, 10s.; taskwork, 12s.; in harvest month, 8s. extra.
Blunham with Muggerhanger . . . . .	Day-labour, winter and summer, 9s.; thrashing and jobwork, 10s. to 12s. In harvest, with board, 50s.; without board, 80s., per month.
Caddington . . . . .	8s. to 10s. In hay-harvest, 10s. to 12s.; by the piece, 2s. 6d. to 3s. per acre, for mowing. In wheat-harvest, if with board, no increase; if not boarded, double wages. By the piece, 9s. to 10s. per acre for wheat; 2s. for barley or oats.
Clifton . . . . .	8s. to 9s. per week.
Clophill . . . . .	Winter, 8s.; summer, 10s.; in harvest, 20s.
Cople . . . . .	Men, 7s. to 9s.; boys, 1s. 6d. to 4s. 6d. per week.
Dunstable . . . . .	Winter, 9s.; summer, 12s.
Dunton with Millow . . . . .	9s. to 12s. per week; in hay-time, 15s.; harvest, 22s. to 30s.
Fardish . . . . .	8s. to 9s. per week.
Flitton . . . . .	8s. per week; hay-time, 12s.; harvest, 20s.
Gravenhurst, Lower . . . . .	. . . . .
Henlow . . . . .	Commonly, 9s.; lately, 8s. In hay-time and harvest, 11s. per week.
Keysoe . . . . .	Winter, 7s.; summer, 8s. to 9s. per week.
Northill . . . . .	Summer and winter, 9s.; piecework, 11s. to 13s.; in harvest, 20s. to 25s.
Poddington . . . . .	9s.; bad and old men, 6s. to 8s.; very good, often 10s.; little variation in winter and summer. Hay-time, extra; harvest-month, 80s. to 90s.
Potton . . . . .	8s. to 9s. per week, but varies with the price of wheat.
Sandy . . . . .	. . . . .
Staughton, Little . . . . .	Winter, 6s. 6d.; summer, 10s. per week.
Toddington . . . . .	9s. to 12s. per week.
Turvey . . . . .	About 9s. throughout the year.
Wilden . . . . .	7s. to 12s. per week.
Wilshamstead . . . . .	9s. per week; mowing, 12s. to 15s.; draining, 2s. 6d. per 20 poles; thrashing, 2s. per load.
Wymington . . . . .	8s. to 12s. Harvest, 18s. to 20s. per week.
Yeiden . . . . .	Winter, 8s.; summer, 9s. per week.

## POLICE OF THE METROPOLIS.

[From Returns furnished by the Commissioners of Metropolitan Police.]

1. *Constitution of the Police Force.*—The total number of men at the close of 1837 was 3,421, consisting of 17 Superintendents, 70 Inspectors, 342 Serjeants, and 2,992 Constables. The number of married men was 2,440, and 981 were single men: 776 men resigned or were dismissed in 1837. The number of deaths which occurred in the force during the same year was 40.

The amount of gratuities given by the public to police constables for good conduct during the 8 years, from 1830 to 1837, has been 5,875*l.* averaging 734*l.* a year; and it is gratifying to state that the amount is annually increasing, it having last year reached 1,276*l.*

2. *Offences in 1837.*—The number of offences which came under the cognizance of the police in 1837 was 58,338, exhibiting a decrease of 12 per cent. on 1836, when they amounted to 66,248. The number of offences attempted in 1837, but prevented by the police, was 728; the number prevented by other persons was 134. The number of cases in which the offenders were apprehended at the time was 52,261, and of these 989 were not taken by the police. The number in which the offenders were apprehended subsequently was 2,537, of which 84 were not taken by the police.

The number of persons taken into custody was . . .	64,416
„ „ Discharged by the magistrates . . .	33,043
„ „ Summarily convicted or held to bail . . .	28,345
„ „ Committed for trial . . .	3,028
„ „ Convicted and sentenced . . .	2,266
„ „ Acquitted . . .	504
„ „ Bills not found, or not prosecuted . . .	258

Of the total number of offences 19,732 were cases of drunkenness, 3,103 of disorderly prostitutes, and 3,993 of vagrancy. The parish of St. James furnishes the largest proportionate number of cases in each of these classes. The number of common larcenies was 5,338, and of disorderly characters 6,881. These offences are most numerous in Clerkenwell, which district furnishes also the largest number of cases of horse-stealing, assaults with attempt to rescue, and wilful damage. Highway robberies, burglaries, house and shop-breaking, occur most frequently in the suburbs, as in Whitechapel, Southwark, Lambeth, Mile End, and Poplar. Larcenies in a dwelling-house were most numerous in Whitechapel in 1837, and in the Borough in 1836. Larcenies from the person occurred most frequently in Covent Garden during the former year, and in Shadwell during the latter, which may be accounted for by the number of prostitutes haunting these two districts.

With respect to larcenies generally, it is worthy of remark how small a proportion of the offenders in this class are convicted. The average proportion of convictions of every kind to the offences committed was 55 per cent. in 1837; but the convictions in cases of common larceny amounted only to 29 per cent.; in larcenies from the person it was 15 per cent., and in larcenies from a dwelling-house it was still further reduced to 13 per cent. This is chiefly to be attributed to the four following causes:—1st, In cases of robbery by prostitutes, to the parties declining to appear; 2nd, In cases of a trifling nature, to the parties not being willing to prosecute; 3rd, To the friends of the prisoners arranging with the person robbed; and 4thly, In cases of goods exposed, to the magistrates frequently discharging the offenders. The impunity enjoyed by this class of offenders strongly suggests the expediency of the appointment of a Public Prosecutor.

Common assaults were most frequent in Covent Garden in 1837, and in St. George's in the East in 1836; coining and uttering counterfeit coin in Clerkenwell and Covent Garden; embezzlement in Whitechapel and Clerkenwell; and pawning illegally in Mile End and Lambeth. The more serious crime of murder was most prevalent in Clerkenwell and Whitechapel; manslaughter in Islington and Clerkenwell; rape and attempts to ravish in Stepney and Bow; and arson in Marylebone and Westminster. The greatest number of deserters were apprehended in both years at Greenwich.

The above facts will suggest many considerations to persons conversant with the condition of the inhabitants in the various parts of the metropolis. One circumstance is too strongly marked to be passed over, viz., the unfavourable state of the Clerkenwell district as regards both the number and nature of the offences which are there prevalent; of these the greater proportion occur in the parish of St. Luke's.

3. *Burglaries.*—The number of burglaries within the district of the Metropolitan Police has greatly diminished during the last year. In 1836

it was 157, and in 1837 only 99. In a large proportion of these cases the perpetrators escaped, or, at least, were not apprehended within the year. In 1836 the parties escaped in 93 cases, or 59 per cent. of the whole number, and in 1837 they escaped in 68, or 68 per cent. The number of burglaries attempted, but prevented by the police, was 52 in 1836, and 54 in 1837. The number of cases in which the entry was effected by violence, such as by a crow-bar, centre-bit, &c., was 76 in 1836, and 64 in 1837. The entries by means of skeleton keys amounted to 79 in 1836, and 35 in 1837, exhibiting a great proportionate diminution of the latter class in 1837. In 1836 the greatest number of burglaries occurred in Lambeth; during the last year they were most numerous in Mile End.

4. *Robberies; Property Lost and Recovered.*—The following statements will shew the great difficulty which exists in detecting the perpetrators of robberies in the metropolis, notwithstanding the excellent organisation and vigilance of the police, and will enforce the necessity for an increase of caution on the part of the owners of property.

The number of robberies committed in 1837, where the perpetrators were not apprehended at the time, was 1,199. In 114 of these cases the parties were arrested between the time of the robbery being committed and the Weekly Returns being sent in to the Commissioners, and in 85 they were arrested after that period; but in 1000 cases, a proportion of no less than 83 per cent., the parties were not apprehended at all.

The total loss by depredation was 31,806*l.* in 1836, and 25,854*l.* in 1837. In the former year 13,842*l.*, and in the latter, 1,233*l.* was recovered from the depredators.

*A detailed Account of Losses by Robbery, reported within the District of the Metropolitan Police, during the years 1836 and 1837.*

Description.	1836			1837		
	First Loss.	Re-covered.	Total Loss.	First Loss.	Re-covered.	Total Loss.
Burglary . . . . .	£. 1,739	£. 167	£. 1,621	£. 1,668	£. 86	£. 1,582
Breaking into Dwelling- house . . . . .	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	238	5	233
Breaking into Building, Shop, &c. . . . .	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	158	..	158
Highway Robbery . . .	150	13	138	178	2	176
Horse Stealing . . . .	208	168	40	233	85	148
Cattle and Sheep Stealing .	18	2	16	41	25	16
Forgery . . . . .	56	..	56	34	..	34
Coining and Uttering . .	10	10	..	..	..	..
Fraud or Swindling . . .	385	33	352	171	..	171
Embezzlement . . . .	..	..	..	626	59	567
Larcenies . . . . .	28,689	13,448	15,241	22,507	971	21,536
Total . . . . .	31,306	13,842	17,464	25,854	1,233	24,621

The following Return exhibits the number of felonies committed in the Metropolitan District, specifying the various modes in which the

same were effected, and the amount of loss under each head; and further distinguishing, in column A, the cases for which the Police were responsible, from those in column B, which could not have been prevented by any vigilance on the part of the Police, but were attributable to a want of care and attention on the part of the sufferers themselves.

		A.		B.	
		Number of Felonies.	Amount of Loss.	Number of Felonies.	Amount of Loss.
			£.		£.
Burglary . . . . .		99	1,668	..	..
Breaking into a Dwelling House, &c. . . . .		34	238	..	..
" " Building, Shop, &c. . . . .		46	158	..	..
Embezzlement . . . . .		..	..	179	626
Forgery . . . . .		..	..	7	34
Fraud . . . . .		..	..	108	171
Horse-Stealing . . . . .		25	233	..	..
Robbery on Highway . . . . .		43	178	..	..
Sheep and Cattle-Stealing . . . . .		10	41	..	..
Larcenies.	Goods, &c. exposed for Sale	..	..	1,441	1,183
	Tools, Lead, Glass, &c. from unfinished Houses	410	415	..	..
	Common. From Carts or Carriages	..	..	218	922
	Linen, &c. exposed to Dry	..	..	388	330
	Poultry, &c. exposed in an Outhouse	381	316	..	..
	In a Dwelling House, &c. By false Keys only	..	..	293	3,016
	By Lodgers	..	..	949	1,681
	By Servants	..	..	763	3,801
	By Doors being left open	..	..	1,038	2,480
	By false Messages, &c.	..	..	356	993
	By lifting up Window or breaking Glass	258	1,043	..	..
	By means unknown	449	2,253	..	..
	Picking Pockets	396	1,386	..	..
	From the Person. From Drunken Persons	..	..	165	1,349
	From Children	82	65	..	..
	By Prostitutes	..	..	683	1,274
Total . . . . .		2,233	7,994	6,588	17,860

The amount taken from drunken persons and restored to them when they became sober, was 8,470*l.* in 1836, and 9,430*l.* in 1837.

The value of goods lost by careless exposure and saved or recovered by the police, was 12,800*l.* in 1836, and 13,530*l.* in 1837.

5. *Relapsed Felons*.—The total number of persons apprehended more than once for felony during the years 1836 and 1837 was 1,724.

1327 were apprehended twice.

279 " three times.

79 " four "

39 " five " and upwards.

From the following Table, which exhibits the ages of the parties, it

appears that 2 children under 10 years of age had actually been apprehended four times; that 11 between 10 and 15 years old had been apprehended 5 times or upwards; and that a far greater proportion of relapses occur, or at least are discovered, among juvenile offenders under 20 years of age. This is particularly the case where the parties have been apprehended more than twice.

Number of times apprehended.	Under 10 years of age.	10 and under 15	15 and under 20	20 and under 30	30 and under 40	40 and under 50	50 and under 60	60 and upwards.	Total.
Twice . .	16	177	452	427	143	71	29	12	1,327
Three . .	1	52	111	79	19	8	6	3	279
Four . .	2	18	34	18	5	1	1	..	79
Five and upwards }	..	11	12	15	1	..	..	..	39
Total . .	19	258	609	539	168	80	36	15	1,724

The next Account contains the number of persons who were apprehended more than once for felony, in each division or district of the Metropolitan Police, during the seven years, from 1831 to 1837.

Local Name of each Division.	Number of Times Apprehended.											
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Whitehall . . .	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Westminster . . .	423	104	19	5	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	
St. James's . . .	203	73	37	18	9	6	4	..	..	..	..	
St. Mary-le-bone . .	191	61	21	10	9	6	6	3	3	3	3	
Holborn . . .	196	31	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Covent-Garden . . .	298	48	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Finsl ury . . .	582	106	37	14	7	3	..	..	..	..	..	
Whitechapel . . .	815	207	66	13	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	
Stepney . . .	510	186	90	56	36	22	15	9	4	3	2	
Lambeth . . .	311	137	70	36	26	19	14	8	4	1	..	
Southwark . . .	373	117	42	14	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	
Islington . . .	108	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Camberwell . . .	209	94	48	22	14	9	7	3	3	2	2	
Greenwich . . .	153	49	22	9	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	
Hampstead . . .	101	18	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Kensington . . .	244	94	42	19	9	2	2	1	..	..	..	
Wandsworth . . .	105	27	9	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total . .	4,830	1,369	526	219	123	72	50	24	14	9	7	

In the above Table, the numbers in each column include those who had been apprehended more than the number of times to which the column refers; in the following Table the numbers are shown separately, and the proportion of each class to the total number of 120,357 persons apprehended for felony during the period, is exhibited.

Number of Persons Apprehended more than once for Felony.					
Excluding repeated Apprehensions.			Including repeated Apprehensions.		
Number of Times.	Number of Persons.	Proportion to Total Number of Apprehensions for Felony.	Number of Times.	Number of Persons.	Proportion to Total Number of Apprehensions for Felony.
Twice only .	3,461	2·8756	Twice and more .	4,830	4·0130
3 Times only .	843	·7004	3 Times and more	1,369	1·1374
4    "   "   " .	307	·2550	4    "   "   " .	526	·4370
5    "   "   " .	96	·0796	5    "   "   " .	219	·1819
6    "   "   " .	51	·0423	6    "   "   " .	123	·1021
7    "   "   " .	22	·0182	7    "   "   " .	72	·0598
8    "   "   " .	26	·0216	8    "   "   " .	50	·0415
9    "   "   " .	10	·0083	9    "   "   " .	24	·0199
10   "   "   " .	5	·0041	10   "   "   " .	14	·0116
11   "   "   " .	2	·0016	11   "   "   " .	9	·0074
12   "   "   " .	7	·0058	12   "   "   " .	7	·0058

6. *Hackney Coaches, Omnibuses, &c., Summoned.*—The number of hackney-coaches summoned by the police in 1837 was 76; of cabs 229; of omnibuses 187; and of stage coaches 15; making a total of 507 summonses, of which only 20 were discharged by the magistrates. In 1836 the total number was 424. These offences occur principally in the Lambeth district, containing the Elephant and Castle, and in the St. James's district, including Piccadilly.

7. *Public Houses and Beer Shops Summoned.*—There has been a considerable increase of vigilance during the past year on the part of the Police with respect to this class of offences. In 1836, 357 public-houses and 194 beer-shops were summoned for offences against the public peace, for keeping open beyond the proper hours, and for permitting gambling, or intoxication, &c. In 1837 the number of the former class had increased to 546, and the latter to 241. This increase has not been accompanied by any wanton or illegal exercise of power, for the total number of cases in both classes dismissed by the magistrates has only increased from 38 to 51.

8. *Basket People.*—The number of cases of obstruction by people carrying goods for sale in baskets, which were brought by the police before the magistrates, was 361 in 1836, and 334 in 1837. In the former year the goods were forfeited by the magistrate's order in 145 cases, and during 1837 in 112 cases. In the remaining cases the property was restored to the owners. It must be observed that, although the law empowers the police to seize the goods of any basket-people standing on the pavement and thus impeding the path, the Commissioners have given orders that this shall only be enforced when a positive obstruction is caused, or when the parties are found in places where their presence is complained of by the inhabitants as a nuisance, and where the legitimate objects of a hawker's trade do not call them, such as the squares and principal

streets in St. James's and St. George's; and in no case are they arrested without full previous warning. The small number of arrests proves this.

9. *Suicides*.—The following table exhibits the number of suicides committed and attempted, also the number attempted but prevented by the police, in each of the years 1836 and 1837. The increase of fatal attempts in the latter year is remarkable, being no less than 57 per cent. The increase of unsuccessful attempts was not so great, amounting only to 28 per cent. If both classes of attempts be added together, it will appear that 143 cases occurred in 1836, and 204 in 1837, an increase of 42 per cent. This table shows that suicides are more frequent in the hot than in the cold months. In both years the greatest number of cases occurred in May.

Months.	Committed.		Attempted.		Attempted, but prevented by the Police.	
	1836	1837	1836	1837	1836	1837
January . . .	2	8	6	2	2	6
February . . .	3	10	3	2	5	5
March . . . .	3	6	5	5	..	2
April . . . . .	6	15	1	3	..	2
May . . . . .	12	16	5	9	5	1
June . . . . .	8	11	3	5	1	1
July . . . . .	7	8	6	5	1	1
August . . . .	3	11	4	7	1	3
September . .	12	10	3	5	2	2
October . . . .	9	9	4	4	1	..
November . . .	4	5	3	5	..	5
December . . .	6	8	4	6	3	1
Total . . . .	75	117	47	58	21	29

10. *Fires in London*.—The total number of fires observed and reported by the police in 1836 was 240, exclusive of chimneys; in 1837 it was 229. Of these 104 in the former year, and 59 in the latter, equal to 34 per cent. of the whole number, were extinguished by the police before the arrival of the engines. The estimated amount of loss, generally taken from the statements of the sufferers themselves, was 486,500*l.* in 1836, and 198,559*l.* in 1837. In the former sum is included 400,000*l.*, the estimated loss at the warehouses of Fenning and Co., near London Bridge; and in the latter 150,000*l.*, the loss at Davis's Wharf, at Shadwell. If these two sums be excluded, the loss in the two years amounts to 135,059*l.*

If the fires extinguished by the police before the arrival of the engines, in which case the property destroyed must be of small amount, be excluded, the average loss at each fire will have been 2,266*l.*; if they be included, it will have been 1,460*l.* If these two large fires, and the fires extinguished by the police be excluded, the average loss will have been 444*l.*; and if the latter be included, it will be further reduced to 287*l.*

The season of the year does not appear to have much influence upon



the number of fires. In 1836 the greatest numbers occurred in July and December, the hottest and the coldest months in the year, and in 1837 they occurred in March and October. The average number in the Metropolitan District, exclusive of the city of London, is about 20 in a month.

11. *Lives Saved by the Police and others.*—The number of lives saved by the police from drowning amounted to 33 in 1836, and to 32 in 1837. Twenty-five lives were known by the police to have been saved by other persons in each of the same years.

The number of lives saved by the police from fire was 23 in 1836, and 27 in 1837. Two lives only were known to have been saved by other persons in the two years.

The police also rescued 40 persons from other kinds of death in 1836, and 57 in 1837.

12. *Persons Lost or Missing.*—The number of persons reported to the police as lost or missing during the year 1837 was 560, of whom 330 were found and restored by the police. Of the remainder the greater part returned home of their own accord, or were found by their friends.

13. *Dangerous Accidents; Horses running away.*—The number of dangerous accidents which came within the view of the police, and were reported by them, was 928 in 1836, and 541 in 1837, making a total of 1,469 in the two years. Of this number no less than 561, or 38 per cent. were caused by horses running away.

#### MORTALITY OF AMPUTATION.

By BENJAMIN PHILLIPS, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to the Mary-le-bone Infirmary.

IN November, 1837, a paper was read before the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, by B. Phillips, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to the Mary-le-bone Infirmary, from which, at our request, the author has extracted a portion, which has great interest, because so few attempts have been made in this country to apply the statistical method of enquiry to the science of surgery. The object of the enquiry was to discover whether the opinion commonly entertained with respect to the mortality succeeding to amputation is correct; and the result is exhibited in a comparative table, prepared from statements obtained from authentic sources in France, Germany, the United States, and Great Britain.

“In the outset, I am bound to express my regret, that the riches of our great hospitals are rendered so little available for enquiries like the present, that these noble institutions, which should be storehouses of exact observation, made on a large scale, and from which accurate ideas should be disseminated throughout the land, are almost completely without the means of fulfilling this very important object.

“If any evidence were necessary to shew the fallacy of resting satisfied with vague impressions, it has been afforded in the progress of the present investigation. It has happened, on several occasions, that the medical men to whom I have applied for the results of their individual experience, have at once said, ‘I rarely lose a case after amputation;’ and when they have referred to their own notes, or to the hospital records (where